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# The Weekly Louisianaian

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VOLUME 10.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1881.

NUMBER 53.

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CONTINUATION OF OUR  
WASHINGTON EDITORIAL  
CORRESPONDENCE.

In accordance previous arrangements we proceeded at an early hour to visit the Masonic, Smithsonian Institute and the Bureau of Printing and Engraving. On our way thither we again called at the magnificent State Department hoping to see Secretary Blaine on business of importance, the Secretary being unwell we could not see him, so we proceeded on our journey. The first thing which attracted our attention upon the grounds adjacent to these buildings was the immense column being erected for the reception of Washington's monument, it had already reached the great altitude of one hundred and seventy-five feet, and when completed it is to be over five hundred feet high, the highest altitude in the known world, higher even than the mightiest pyramid of Egypt, it is being built of solid white marble, cut in tremendous blocks, and if completed as now contemplated, it will be a marvellous structure. We lingered here for some time inspecting the modus operandi of the rearing up of this great column and from thence proceeded directly to the

men, beasts, and insects of every kind in their most hideous forms, decorated with gaudy and quaint paintings. The structure with others of its kind represents the heathen gods, before whom those unfortunate beings bow down in humble adoration. This alone presents a great attitude for mature thought. So great were the attractions within this Institution, it was with difficulty that Judge Dumont and Mr. Ladd could be persuaded to leave, it was only after reminding them that they had

to visit the

BUREAU OF PRINTING AND ENGRAVING.

that they could be induced to leave. The Smithsonian Institute is in our judgment one of the most interesting scenes in Washington. On our way to the Bureau we were lost in wonder and speculation upon what we had seen.

On arriving at this place we found ourselves at one of the valuable adjuncts to Uncle Sam's government. Here many of the vital necessities for putting in motion the machinery of government were being manufactured.

The strictest discipline of the most defined arms and navy was observed. Everything was as regularly conducted as clock work. After registering our names, we were given a conductor, who took us all over the building.

Every department seemed to have been managed independent of the other. The mode of manufacturing Greenbacks, National Bank notes, and other government securities is very interesting. One can become familiar with the process from the time that the piece of white paper is placed in the hands of the workmen, passing through the coloring system, over the impression plates, thence to the numbering machine, and into the hands of the skillful counter, carefully packed and ready to receive the signature of the Register of the Treasury.

This is a large and spacious structure not yet completed, it is rich in architecture, with a great display of artistic skill. Next to the State Department we think this is the handsomest public building in Washington. The interior of the building can scarcely be described, it is a confused mass of building material obstructed by building appurtenances, and scores of workmen passing to and fro, but from the design and what could be seen of the artisan skill employed, we think it will become one of the choice embellishments of Washington. Many specimens of science, art and natural phenomena are already gathered there. From the distant Arctic regions to the Isles of the sea, the quaint workings of heathen genii, and various specimens of Indian ingenuity. Huge carriers or canoes capable of carrying hundreds of barrels manufactured or cut out from a single tree are to be found here, showing the immense size of the gigantic trees from which the boats are dug out. Hundreds of boxes securely fastened are lying around containing the many curiosities which will be exhibited here. Those who are acquainted with the collections informed us that when completed this Museum will be second to none in the world.

It was here that the great inaugural ball was given on the fourth of March last. From here we proceeded to the

(Continued.)

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE.

It is but a few hundred yards from the Museum, with no architectural attractions, adorning its exterior, it is plain and massive, with strong characteristics of antiquity about it. Upon entering the building one becomes immediately impressed with its wonderful contents. Huge skeletons of wild beasts are arranged along the main aisle, many of which have become extinct. They present an extraordinary school for all lovers of national philosophy.

Every specimen of bird or beast is to be found here, and those of the many tribe, from the great whale down to the tiniest little fish that gambols by the brookside. Along the side of the building in glass cases are arranged various specimens of different races, one might be easily deceived by these representations, and think themselves in the real presence of a Japanese or some Indian chieftain, or squaw, or some Spanish cavalier, or the representative of some other race. Near at hand is the most marvelous piece of art ever known to man; and is now lost to modern science. This wonderful piece of art to which we allude is the Egyptian Mumies. There stands a Mumie in a perfect state of preservation said to be three thousand years old. The skin, the teeth, the bones, are all preserved and saved from the awful state of corruption to which our bodies are now subjected. This will at once show how much superior the ancients were in the art of chemistry to the most cultured professional of modern times. It would be vain to attempt to describe all of the novelties, all of the curiosities, the art and sciences to be found here. One very peculiar object attracted our attention. It was a massive piece of wood cut and carved in every conceivable shape, representing

A CONSCIENTIOUS WIDOW.—A Salopian parish clerk seeing a woman crossing the church-yard with a bundle and a watering-can, followed her, curious to know what her intentions might be, and discovered that she was a widow of a few months' standing. Inquiring what she was going to do with the watering-pot, she informed him that she had begged some grass-seed to sow upon her husband's grave, and had brought a little water to make it spring up quickly. The clerk told her there was no occasion for her to take that trouble—the grave would be green in good time. "Ab, that may be," was the frank reply; "but my poor husband made me promise not to marry again until the grass had grown over his grave; and having a good offer I don't wish to break my word, or keep it any longer than I can help."—Chamber's Journal.

THE QUEEN'S PREJUDICE AGAINST EDUCATION.—I am informed that (as I stated several weeks ago would probably be the case) the Queen has decided to review the Scotch volunteers in the Queen's Park, at Edinburgh, about the third week in August, when her Majesty will stay for two days at Holyrood, on her way to Balmoral. Certain alterations in the Palace have already been arranged for, in view of the Royal visit. So far as I remember, the Queen has only stayed once at Holyrood since the Prince Consort's death, her Majesty having conceived a strong dislike to Edinburgh, as she always believed that the Prince's illness originated in a cold which he caught there at the laying of the foundation-stone of the Postoffice, when he was kept standing bareheaded in a drizzling rain, until he got thoroughly chilled, in consequence of the inordinate length of the prayer "offered" on the occasion.—London Times.

To know how to listen is a great art; it is to know how to gain instruction from every one.

Truth is always present; it only needs to lift the iron lids of the mind's eye to read its oracles.

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THE PREACHED GOSPEL

BY REV. R. L. BEAL.

ODD-FELLOWS CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Editor—

New Orleans, May 29, 1881.

When the apostles had received

the command from the Master to go into all lands and preach the gospel commanding at Jerusalem, they were also told to wait for the outpouring of the spirit. The Savior well knew they must have the Divine presence to accompany them. No good would have been done without such help as would refute every argument which would be brought to bear against this new doctrine, whose teachings were to change the religion practiced by the world at that time. Judaism had held its sway for centuries, its work was accomplished. Bible History is replete with prophecies concerning the rise and fall of the Jewish Church before the Messiah's triumphal car. God foreknew what shafts of learning, derision and contempt, besides the countless thousands that had seen the Jews cling to the religion handed to Moses from Sinai, but he said, "Lo, I am with you always, even to the end of the world" by the aid of the spirit accompanied his commissioning of the apostles. The moment that Jesus died it was finished and the veil of the Temple was rent. In this moment the earthly mercy seat was transported to heaven. No more shall the sacrificial offering be laid upon the altar, no more shall the high priest enter the holy of holies. The offering of the Immortal Lamb is offered once for all. The cry on Calvary has descended into the caverns of death, the captives are delivered. The broken-hearted can rejoice, the man of sorrow acquainted with grief has triumphed over hell and death. He, whose advent had been announced by the heavenly choir, who came to the shepherds upon Bethlehem's plain, has conquered. Rome had spread her conquests over all the known world. Mankind was ready to meet Christianity face to face. Everywhere could be seen the eagles of the seven hill city. The banners of the mistress of all nations could be seen everywhere. The time had come when Emmanuel's banner must be unfurled.

The gospel is placed in the hands of a few unlearned men. God alone must defend them in this trying hour. The wisdom displayed by the crucified, but risen and ascended Lord, is wonderful. A great festival is going on at Jerusalem.

People from all nations are present to commemorate it. The Pentecostal shower descends upon the heads of the apostles, who received the gift of tongues. They go out among the masses, nothing daunted, they break out in hosannas and continued rejoicing. They are accused of drunkenness, but Peter stands at their head, and overthrows the false accusation; he commences to preach. The fiery eloquence of the poor despised fisherman startles the multitude, eagerness is depicted on the countenances of all who hear the voice of the man of God. The heavenly electric fire strikes its penetrating flash into the hearts of the listeners as the story of the cross is narrated.

The gospel accompanied with theunction from on high carries conviction with it. An inquiry is made. "Men and brethren what shall we do to be saved?" The response comes quickly, "Repent and be baptized, everyone of you, in the name of Jesus Christ, for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost." Three thousand precious souls have accepted Christ and are saved.

Christianity has taken her stand; no wiles of Satan can defeat her. Her walls are salvation, her message is glad tidings to all. Her pillars rest upon the rock of eternal ages.

By the gospel shall all ends of the earth be saved—blind infidelity must fall before this preached gospel.

The learning of the ancients is foolishness when compared to this gospel.

Wateman upon the wall of Zion lift up your heads and publish the glad tidings. Hand it to the felon in his cell. Take this gospel of the kingdom and hurl its battering ram against skepticism, till every vestige be swept from our lands, and the kingdom of our Lord has its full sway. Let its song commence on earth be continued until the church militant shall join in singing with the church triumphant.

—The Queen's Prejudice Against Education.—I am informed that (as I stated several weeks ago would probably be the case) the Queen has decided to review the Scotch volunteers in the Queen's Park, at Edinburgh, about the third week in August, when her Majesty will stay for two days at Holyrood, on her way to Balmoral. Certain alterations in the Palace have already been arranged for, in view of the Royal visit. So far as I remember, the Queen has only stayed once at Holyrood since the Prince Consort's death, her Majesty having conceived a strong dislike to Edinburgh, as she always believed that the Prince's illness originated in a cold which he caught there at the laying of the foundation-stone of the Postoffice, when he was kept standing bareheaded in a drizzling rain, until he got thoroughly chilled, in consequence of the inordinate length of the prayer "offered" on the occasion.—London Times.

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# THE NEW ORLEANS WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

## The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1861.

Entered at the New Orleans Post-office as second class mail matter.

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Six months..... 50

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The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

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David Young, Concordia.  
R. F. Cook, Ouachita.  
L. A. Martinet, St. Martinville.  
W. S. Posey, St. Mary.  
Miss Blanche Sterrett, Shreveport.

**THIS PAPER** may be found at Geo. C. Co's newspaper Advertising Bureau 10 Spruce St.,  
where advertising contracts may be made for it in **NEW YORK.**

The balloting still goes on at Albany, and bids fair to continue all summer.

The continuation of our Washington Editorial Correspondence will be found on the first page.

Reports from Madison parish, indicate that the crops are in a flourishing condition, with thrift and economy in that section, our people may look for a prosperous year.

The abuse of great and useful men who may appear to be surrounded by adverse circumstances, is not the most creditable thing for individuals, or news paper men to indulge in.

The people of Coushatta, La., is said to be in high glee over their educational facilities. We wonder if the colored brother is included? Education is much needed in that section, interspersed with morality and religion.

The cane and rice crops are said to be in excellent condition in many parishes. The small yield anticipated on account of the severe cold winter is now a matter of the past, and every one is looking forward to a good season.

The editor and proprietor has again taken a trip to the North and West on a tour of general observation, during his absence we shall assume charge as editor and business manager. All communications in connection with the paper must be addressed to H. C. C. Atwood, 302 Bienville street, New Orleans, La., until further notice.

The Washington Sunday Item is before us. It is an spicy and replete with news as ever. We clip from it the proceedings of the commencement exercises of the Minor High School for the District of Columbia which will appear in our next issue.

It will furnish interesting news to those who are interested in the educational advancement of our race.

Page, the murderer of the young Lott's, of West Carroll, is one of that despicable gang in North Louisiana, which has caused that section to reek with blood. Our white citizens will find, that unless they rid that section of these pests, they will continue to suffer these severe judgments. Mr. Lott like Judge Ledge is another victim of this intolerant crowd. We extend our sympathy.

## THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The time has come when those who are interested in the welfare of the party in this State, to give the matter a serious consideration. It must be understood that the party is not confined to the city of New Orleans, nor is its mission exclusively confined to the control of the Federal patronage of the State. It has a grander, a higher, a nobler work than this to perform. What will become of its votaries who are scattered broad cast throughout the State, and who are constantly watching, and waiting for the protection they were want to receive when the masses had the right to express their will at the ballot box? And then, what guarantees can those who control the Federal patronage give to the Administration for their stewardship in contributing toward the electoral vote, if our State institutions are left to languish and die? These are questions which are propounded daily, and the answers are not forth coming. No one will deny that to-day the party is in a chaotic condition. Dissatisfactions and misunderstandings exists among the leaders, and there seem to be no efforts made to remedy the evil. The remedy is at hand and now is the time to apply it. A Republican President has just been inaugurated with a possible Republican House and Senate to sustain his Administration. In the present miserable, and unsettled condition of the Democratic party in this State, and throughout the South, much can be done at this moment to insure success at the next National election.

Let the leaders of the party come together and harmonize all differences, and unite upon a plan that will inspire confidence in the masses. Let every ward club, let every parish, and Congressional committee throughout the State, be thoroughly instructed, and organized, to meet the issue when it shall have presented itself. It would be well for the Administration to see that such steps are taken, and place the patronage of the State in the hands of such individuals who will be able to bring about the result. President Garfield is experienced in the affairs of Government, and he may yet be instrumental in regaining the eight votes of Louisiana from the solid Southern ranks. But its impossible to do this by listening to a select and favored number, the interest of the whole party must be considered, and the voice of representative men who have a constituency to sustain them must be consulted. If Senator Kellogg, Congressman Darrall, and Secretary Hunt, will but recognize these facts, and present them to the President in a forcible manner, there is no doubt of success. No one is better calculated than Senator Kellogg to do this. Having already controlled the Executive Department of this State he is fully acquainted with the requirements, and the material that is needed, to achieve success. His ability and knowledge of men and their influences in the different localities in the State, is broader than that if any other public man holding a representative position in the State. We trust therefore, that Senator Kellogg will seriously consider this matter, and in conjunction with Congressman Darrall, and Secretary Hunt, make such a statement to the President, and let such action be taken that will harmonize all elements, and give life and vigor to the party.

We have seen a copy of the Constitution and by-laws of the African Civil and Evangelical Association, General Auxiliary and Literary of North America. Bishop H. M. Turner, L. L. D., of Atlanta, Ga., President; James A. Handy, of Baltimore, Secretary, Mrs. A. W. Wayman, of Baltimore, Treasurer; with a number of vice-presidents and assistant-secretaries, and twenty-two distinguished citizens as Board of Directors. Hon. J. Henri Burroughs has been chosen from this State as one of the Vice-Presidents. The organization having for its object the civilization of Africa we wish it success. We understand that Vice-President Burroughs will organize an auxiliary branch in this State.

## OUR LAKES RESORTS.

No one will gain say what beautiful and pleasant attractions are to be found at these resorts, and the healthy influences surrounding these magnificent places. The thousands of citizens who visit them daily testify to these facts. But the community in general is deprived of the universal good which might be contributed to the healthy influence over all classes of our people, during the heated and unhealthy summer time here, by the conversion of these public thoroughfares into close corporations of prejudiced social rigors. The most respected colored citizens of our community are deprived of the pleasures and benefits of these resorts by the glaring insults offered them, by bluntly refusing to accommodate them to refreshments in common with others, whilst the most despotic, or depraved white man or woman, can enjoy the hospitalities as bountifully as our most respected white citizen.

This is an outrage, and a violation of every law of civil, or human rights. It is amusing to see how the blackest servant girl is allowed to sit majestically beside her little white wards, and sip daintily at her ice cream, lemonade, or beer, whilst the most polite and respected colored lady or gentleman is unceremoniously informed that "we don't sell to colored people." This thing is not tolerated by any other civilized government in the world, especially when the Statutes and laws define, that no individual shall be deprived of his, or her civil or political rights, on account of race, color, or previous condition. Our Southern people declare that they have accepted these amendments, whilst they openly defy Congressional enactments by willfully refusing these rights.

This matter must be tested, and the proprietors of these places must be brought face to face with the law, and if our State Courts refuse to grant us our rights, we must appeal to the United States Courts and see whether these laws are a reality or a myth. We are not seeking any social recognition, we feel just as loath to associate with those who think themselves our betters on account of their color, as they do to associate with us. We simply desire our common rights in all public places, where we can bestow upon our families the same rights of enjoyment in common with all other citizens, especially when by their character and deportment they are justly entitled to them. If the white people of the North, of England, France, and Germany, and the civilized world, are not contaminated by us on account of our color, it does seem strange, that those of this section should have such pretensions, where strict discrimination would be very difficult to define. We trust therefore that the proprietors of these resorts will see that their underlings will not attempt to abridge the rights of citizens who are willing to pay for what they get, and thus force us to an unnecessary litigation which must be resorted to should this unjust discrimination continue. If the companies are willing to take our fares to convey us thither, they must not openly insult us after carrying us there. The race demands this vindication, and it is the mission of the LOUISIANIAN to defend their rights.

HON. R. B. ELLIOTT.

Gen. R. B. Elliott, one of the most distinguished colored men of this country arrived in the city on Sunday last, as special agent of the Treasury Department. Gen. Elliott is the first colored man ever assigned to that responsible position in this State. Secretary Windom, in thus recognizing the worth of Gen. Elliott, seems to be looking to the qualification of employees rather than to color. Gen. Elliott won for himself a universal reputation when he delivered his renowned civil rights speech in the National House of Representatives. Ever since then, he has been considered as one of the ablest public men of the Nation, and has always been found in the front ranks battling for the interest of his party and race. The hearty welcome given him here is but a just appreciation due to such a distinguished citizen.

## PARTY LINES.

The People's Vindicator is among those journals which seem destined to free the South from Bourbon rule, and place the State of Louisiana in the category to which it rightly belongs. It has long been a matter of speculation why individuals of influence who desire the prosperity of this section and particularly the State of Louisiana, do not free themselves from Bourbon rule and blot out the intolerant methods which have rendered this State a Gehenna in the eyes of those who would willingly come here with their money and influence to develop the wonderful resources of this great State. The resources of Louisiana are known to but few, and but for the barbitaries committed by political demagogues, it would to-day be the garden spot of the South. With its beautiful lakes and tributaries, vast and fertile lands, its magnificent rice and sugar farms, its productive cotton region, valuable wood lands, its tropical productions, and situated as it is at the outlet of one of the greatest commercial highways of the world, gives it an advantage over many of the most favored States of our Union. Nothing but a wreckless system by a political minority, to overcome a political majority has so long, and so successively retarded the progress of this State. The State under Democratic rule has retrograded in every particular. The People's Vindicator, which was one of the fond admirers and supporters of this system, has realized the true situation, and has had the honesty and courage to denounce it as follows:

"Deeply interested in the progress and success of the Democratic party we are struck with amazement when we read of and see, what profit that party proposes to enjoy from the contest between the President and Mr. Conkling. If we understand it, the Democracy anticipates power, and power alone. No sane man will dispute the fact that the Democratic party, since it "acquired in the results of the war, in reconstruction and other Republican measures," has degenerated into a mere factions cabal. Possessing no destined theories to command it to public favor, it drifts on with the hope that the blunders of their opponents may secure it the administration of patronage. This is the Democracy of to-day, unadorned. And yet because we had a circumstance over which they had no control or knowledge, the affair happening Saturday evening. The excursion is in consequence postponed to some future day, when due notice will be given.

The New Orleans Democrat says:

"We have seen enough of violence and bloodshed, and the man who in Louisiana, wantonly takes the life of a fellow being must be made to feel the law which he has outraged is equal to its vindication."

Let the authorities echo the same sentiments by prompt and decisive action, then, and not until then will murder, bloodshed, bulldozing, and violence cease in the land.

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY.

PREPARING FOR REORGANIZATION OF THE FACULTY.

The Board of Trustees of the Southern University met on Wednesday in the office of the superintendent of education, I. N. Marks, president, in the chair.

The trustees present were: D. D. Stockman, E. H. Fay, A. H. Jones, Geo. H. Fayerweather and T. T. Allain.

The notarial act of incorporation, into which the amendments suggested at the last meeting had been embodied, was presented and filed.

The executive committee presented a report showing that since the last board meeting there had been a number of admissions of both sexes, and the total number of students was now forty-three. An advantageous exchange of furniture had been made and a small amount purchased. The committee on the twenty-fifth of April by resolution authorized the treasurer to sell the university's warrants for 1860, at their highest market value. The treasurer had been notified of the passage of the resolution, but as yet no opportunity had been offered to dispose of the warrants at any figure approximating their value.

In referring to the professors the committee says: "There has not been a hearty co-operation on the part of Prof. E. J. Edmunds, one of the instructors, but decidedly the reverse, either as to zeal, continuity or faithfulness in instruction; frequently absenting himself without giving any reason or assigning any cause, and mainly working rather to the detriment than to the interest of the institution. Prof. Osonnige has been conscientious in the discharge of his duties, but during the winter his impaired health affected his usefulness to some extent."

The report was adopted.

In regard to the resolution relative to the sale of the warrants, Mr. Fay said that he had conferred with several brokers in regard to the matter, and being unable to obtain a fair price for them he had reported it to the president of the board.

Mr. Marks said that he had commissioned a broker to sell the warrants in lots of from \$500 to \$1000, but that no offers had been received for them. The trustees of the building recently purchased by the university had offered to take the warrants at their cash valuation upon the market in satisfaction of the payment which by the agreement of the sale was to be made at the end of this month. One-half of the appropriation for 1861 would be turned over to the board on July 1, and they would then have \$15,000

in warrants. Against this amount there would be due \$6236 61 for the payment on the building, salaries and other expenses.

The question of the length of the scholastic year having been brought up for discussion, Mr. Stockman offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the understanding of this board that the scholastic year of the Southern University shall commence on the first Monday in October, and close on the last Friday of June, in each and every year, and consist of nine calendar months.

Mr. Fayerweather offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That hereafter the professors and instructors of the Southern University be elected to serve during the pleasure of the board.

The following resolution by Mr. Fay was adopted:

Resolved, That the executive committee be and hereby authorized to sell at the best advantage the \$10,000 of warrants now on hand or the \$5000 to be issued by the auditor in favor of the Southern University for attending the funerals of two deceased members without being dressed in black, as was required by the rules. He claims to have paid regularly all dues, assessments, etc., and to have attended all funerals in the regulation attire, and claims that the pretensions to the contrary are false and malicious and set up with an intention to injure.

The writ has been granted, returned June 24.

Gov. Pinchback took a very manly stand for a poor abused colored boy at Cincinnati last week. The boy was being brutally beaten by a white man when Gov. Pinchback interfered and rescued him. The brute turned upon the Governor and showed fight, but a sober second thought told him he was fooling with the wrong man, so he moved on. It was a lucky move.

## BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATIONS.

The officers and members of Benevolent Associations should give the following a close examination and govern themselves accordingly. The rights of individual members are often abridged in heated moments of debate, forgetting that they are incorporated bodies, subject to legal prosecution.

SUITING FOR RESTAURATION.

Claude Decomé, an expelled member of l'Equité Société de Bienfaisance Mutuelle, yesterday applied to the Civil District Court for a writ of mandamus to compel the officers of the society to reinstate him as a member.

His petition represents that he was one of the founders of the society, and had always complied with and performed all the duties devolving upon him as such. That on or about April 30, he was, without cause, notice, or trial, declared expelled, and upon his demanding the reasons for such a course, he was told that it was because he had refused to pay fines imposed on him for attending the funerals of two deceased members without being dressed in black, as was required by the rules.

On a motion of Mr. Allain, it was decided that when the board adjourned it be to meet again in this city on August 15 to elect a president of the faculty and two professors, and to carry out section 5 of the act creating the board.

After some discussion regarding the salaries of the professors, the following resolution by Mr. Fayerweather was agreed to:

Resolved, That the board of trustees of the Southern University deem it necessary in organizing the faculty, etc., to fix salaries as follows: President \$125 per month; other professors \$100 per month each, and the secretary and treasurer \$50 per annum.

On a motion of Mr. Allain, it was decided that when the board adjourned it be to meet again in this city on August 15 to elect a president of the faculty and two professors, and to carry out section 5 of the act creating the board.

After some discussion regarding the salaries of the professors, the following resolution by Mr. Fayerweather was agreed to:

Resolved, That the board of trustees of the Southern University, etc., to fix salaries as follows: President \$125 per month; other professors \$100 per month each, and the secretary and treasurer \$50 per annum.

Gov. Pinchback took a very manly stand for a poor abused colored boy at Cincinnati last week. The boy was being brutally beaten by a white man when Gov. Pinchback interfered and rescued him. The brute turned upon the Governor and showed fight, but a sober second thought told him he was fooling with the wrong man, so he moved on. It was a lucky move.

The writ has been granted, returned June 24.

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**The Louisianian.**

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1881.

The city fathers are having a lively time over the Slaughterhouse bill.

Hon. T. T. Allain, left the city for his home during the current week.

Judge Billings will close the U. S. District Court to day, and leave for the North.

Messrs. Charles A. Roxborough and Charles Gordon, were in the city during the current week.

The heat on Tuesday last was so intense, that four sun strokes were the result; one proved fatal.

George Drury, Esq., has resigned his position in the Mint, we are unable to give reasons.

The Secretary of State refuses an investigation of the pardon record. This looks suspicious.

The State Capitol is being rapidly completed. It is said that the voice of Don will be heard within its ancient walls at the next meeting of the Legislature.

Mayor Shakespeare vetoed the Budget of 1878, and notice Book ordinance. The latter was passed over the Mayors Veto, action upon the former was deferred.

Rev. A. E. P. Albert, Pastor of Union Chapel M. E. Church, conducted the baptismal service at Lake Pontchartrain on Sunday last. An immense throng was present. Some sixty converts were baptized.

Miss Jessie Davis, who came here more than a week ago on business, left for her home in Pearlington, Mississippi, on Tuesday evening last. Her many young lady friends, together with the "gents," regret her early departure.

A certain number of young ladies and gentlemen, will spend next Sabbath at the City Park. On which occasion, there will be refreshments and delicacies of every description. The day will not be spent in dancing, as the program is in a social parlor chitchat. A fine and enjoyable time is anticipated.

Aaron Kennedy, of the steam boat Hannibal Blanks, states that the mate of said steamer, clubbed, killed, and buried Louis Kennedy, Isaac Jackson, and Wm. Lubin on the banks of bayou Bartholomew. A telegram from Monroe states, that the man dropped dead whilst working in the hot sun from the effect of ice water. It is a curious story, and as Kennedy's statement seem plausible, the matter should be ferreted out. The outrages committed on board steam boats are too awful, and too numerous to mention.

The picnic given by the Hartford Benevolent Association, on Monday, June the 13, was largely attended by the beauties of the Garden District. At 2 o'clock, the pleasure seekers were all on the grounds in readiness to partake of the various sports set apart, for the amusement of the guests. Dancing lasted until a very late hour. The occasion will not soon be forgotten by those, who were present. Too much credit cannot be given to Messrs. Gant, Campbell and Taylor, for the success of the picnic.

Gen. R. B. Elliott, the distinguished ex-Congressman, now Special Agent of the Treasury Department, arrived in this city on Sunday last; and assumed charge of his office on Monday morning. The announcement that he would be at the Customhouse on the above morning, caused the corridors and the main stairway of the building to be densely thronged with curious people of all classes, to get at least a glimpse at the ablest, and the most distinguished young representative of the race. A few moments conversation with Mr. Elliott, will convince any one, however fastidious, that he has not come to us, as many others with their intelligence extravagantly overrated. All that the American journals, both North and South, have said of his great representative abilities, and profound scholarship have been fully realized since his sojourn here. For the benefit of our many readers, who are living in the various localities of the State, who have heard of Gen. Elliott great eloquence and oratorical ability and who may never have the opportunity of beholding the young Idol of the race: we will attempt a meagre description of his person. In stature he is about the ordinary height, a fine and commanding carriage, regular features and a quick step. He has a fine and well developed head, broad and lofty brow, which indicate a high order of intellectual power. In conversation, he is interesting and in manners pleasing. While talking he looks one square in the face with an eye that dazzles with intelligence. Gen. Elliott is quartered at the residence of Mrs. Vance.

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Administrator of Finance.

B. T. WALSH,

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1881.

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'NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 2, 1881.

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